



# New National Education Policy

## BACKGROUND

The Government of India is keen to bring structural changes in the education system to become a global power. The New National Educational Policy is a bold and ambitious step towards revamping the education system and to bring about a radical transformation of the education system over the next decade.

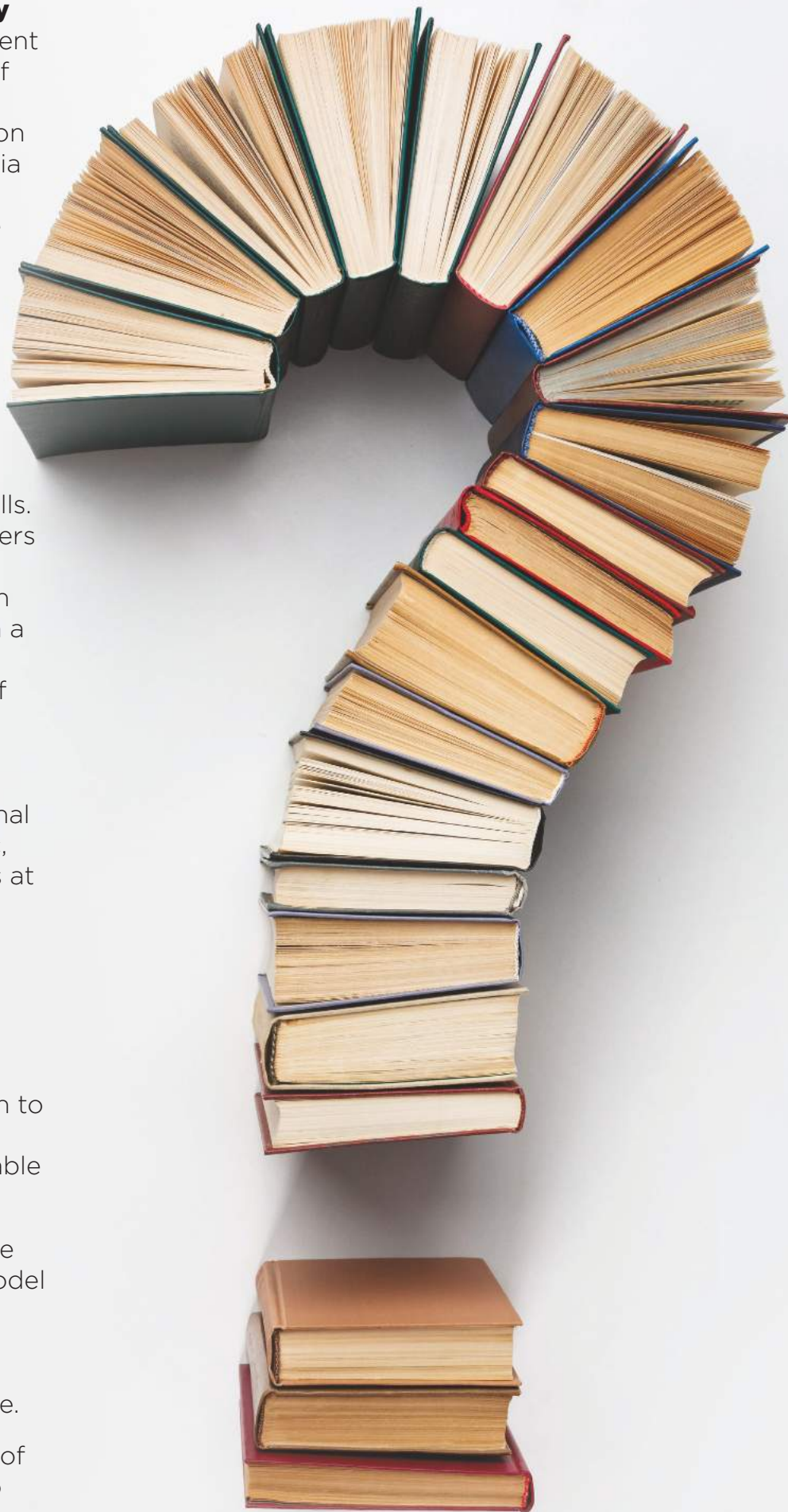
The National Education Policy (NEP) was first formulated in 1986, and subsequently revised in 1992 and 1998. The recent changes were initiated by the Government of India to put an end to 34 years of education policies. The New National Educational Policy aims to transform the education system in India and make it at par with international standards. This Policy also emphasizes on providing quality education to all, regardless of their socio-economic background.



The **National Education Policy (NEP) 2022** is a policy document released by the Government of India on 29th July 2020. It outlines the government's vision for the education sector in India over the next ten years. New Education Policy works on the idea of the comprehensive 360-degree approach which allows teachers to observe the learner and measure progress in different ways, such as through self-reporting or measuring the learner's achievement on multiple competencies and skills. This approach helps the teachers to use the most effective methods in their classrooms. In the new education policy, with a comprehensive 360-degree progress card, improvement of assessment and tracking of student progress to achieve learning outcomes are also included. By making the national curriculum flexible and holistic, the new education policy aims at creating a "Global Knowledge Superpower" in the field of education.

The major outcomes of New National Education Policy:

- The main focus to be given to the mother tongue and regional languages preferable by the different states.
- A structure like 10+2 will be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 model which includes the foundational stage, preparatory stage, middle stage, and secondary stage.
- Now a four-year Bachelor of Education is mandatory to become a successful teacher.





## Languages

In the new national education policy, the Government of India has declared that preference will be given to the mother tongue and regional languages. These languages will be used until class 5. The preference will also be given to Sanskrit and foreign languages. It is up to the state to decide about the languages and implementation of these languages.

## School Education System

The New Education Policy has introduced a new **5+3+3+4 education structure**, which will replace the existing 10+2 curriculum system. Under this structure, the first five years of schooling will be focused on foundational learning, followed by three years of preparatory schooling, three years of middle stage schooling and four years of secondary education. In this system, students will spend more time in school overall, but the number of years spent in each stage of education will be reduced.

### Foundation Stage (5 years)

The foundation stage will comprise the first 5 years of a child's schooling. In the first 3 years of education, children will be taught in Anganwadi, Balvatika or community-based nurseries. The other 2 years of schooling include multilevel, play/ activity-based learning, during which they will develop the basic skills and knowledge required for learning.

### Preparatory Stage (3 years)

The preparatory stage will be from age **8 to 11** and focus on foundational learning, including developing basic literacy and numeracy skills among students. The preparatory stage will help students develop their understanding of concepts in various subjects.

### Middle Stage (3 years)

The middle stage will be from age **11 to 14** years. During the middle stage, students will be expected to develop core academic skills such as reading, writing, and basic language competencies. They will also be expected to

develop life skills such as teamwork, problem-solving, and critical thinking.

### Secondary Stage (4 years)

The secondary stage will be from age **14 to 18**. During this stage, students will be expected to complete a core curriculum consisting of English, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies. In addition, they will have the opportunity to choose from a range of electives, including languages, arts, and vocational subjects. The secondary stage aims to provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to prepare for further education or enter the workforce.

The New National Education Policy focuses on providing universal access to education at all levels, from preschool to higher education. It aims to provide better education to all, particularly those who were previously denied such opportunities.

To reduce the number of dropouts, colleges and schools are looking for ways to attract more applicants and keep the ones they have. They are also taking the opportunity to help those who do not attend college and provide them with the skills needed to thrive in the workforce.

Various approaches can facilitate multiple learning paths that involve formal and non-formal education modes. Grade 3, 5 and 8 students will get open learning and open schools with no charge to the parents. The equivalent secondary school grade levels, 10 and 12, will also be available to all. There will be no tuition charged to them either. The introduction of vocational courses in the school curriculum aims to increase students' employability by exposing them to new skills.

Some of the major changes in school education which have been brought by the New Education Policy are:

- The new policy has abolished the rigid 10+2 structure of schooling and introduced a new 5+3+3+4 structure.

- The new policy emphasizes the holistic development of students; hence, the curriculum has been redesigned accordingly.
- Strengthened educational systems like Anganwadis and Kindergartens will focus on early childhood education and care.
- Anganwadi workers and kindergarten teachers will be trained in using curricula and pedagogy suited for children up to 8 years old.
- The new policy also emphasizes vocational education and skill development.
- Under the new policy, students will have the flexibility to choose subjects of their interest and will not be confined to any one stream.
- The policy aims at making education more affordable and accessible to all.
- NCERT will create a national Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education (NCFECCE) for children up to 8 years old.
- Ministries of Human Resource Development, Health and Family Welfare (HFW), Women and Child Development (WCD), and Tribal Affairs will collectively administrate early childhood education.

These are just some of the many proposed changes that are set to transform school education in India. Implementing these changes will require a concerted effort from teachers, parents, students, and the government.

### Higher Education

The New National Education Policy 2022 aims to bring positive and resilient impact on the higher education system. The new education policy is introducing the multidisciplinary institutes in higher education in which the students will be able to learn their preferable subjects without

stream division. The new education policy is stating single common entrance test which will reduce the stress of multiple competitive exams and ease off the pressure of preparing for so many of them. The education policy 2022 also introduces.

**Academic Bank** of Credit is a robust idea a robust idea to store the academic credits that students earn by taking courses from various recognized higher education institutions. It will provide to every student the facility to open unique or individual Academic Bank Account in digital form and the account holder shall be provided with a unique ID and access to the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Courses undergone by the students through the online modes through National Schemes also are considered for credit transfer and credit accumulation. Credits obtained by students by undergoing Skill-courses from Registered Higher Education Institutions offering vocational Degree or Diploma or Post Graduate Diploma or Certificate programs are also eligible for accrual and redemption of credits through the Academic Bank of Credits.



### Courses and Policy Process under the New National Education Policy:

Under the national education policy, 4-year multidisciplinary bachelor's degree will be provided to the student with a certificate each year and as discussed, the degree of

M. Phill will be discontinued.

**The National Higher education regulatory Council** will regulate higher education that includes teachers and excludes Medical and legal education in new National Education Policy.

The National Testing Agency will be assigned the responsibility of conducting entrance exams. The changes under IITs will be made with regard to the diversity of learning. The students will be provided with internationalized education in India.

**The New National Education policy** gives a comprehensive, interdisciplinary, and broad-based college education with flexible study plans, more choices in choosing subjects, and more flexibility to leave the course with an accredited degree. It will now be possible for undergrads to choose the number of years they want with the appropriate degree.

Under this architecture, the National Higher Education Regulatory Authority (NHERA) will be the apex body for regulating all higher education institutions), except medical and legal colleges. NHERA will work with the National Accreditation Board (NAB) to ensure that all higher education institutions (HEIs) are accredited. NHERA will also develop quality assurance standards and procedures to be followed by all HEIs. In addition, NHERA will promote research and innovation in higher education

by developing policies and programs.

**The National Educational Technology Forum (NETF)** will be created to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration. Appropriate integration of technology into all levels of education will be done to improve classroom processes, support teacher professional development, enhance educational access for disadvantaged groups and streamline educational planning, administration, and management. Another important aspect in current scenario is learning in cyber space. As education and learning have already moved to cyberspace due to the ongoing pandemic, it has become utmost important to protect the privacy and security of everyone. It becomes pertinent that capacity building for 'Cyber Security Resilience' is given prime importance and is included in higher education curriculum irrespective of stream of learning.

The new National Education Policy is one of the revolutionary footfalls of Education Ministry, Government of India. With the multidisciplinary concept and holistic approach, the new education policy works with an aim to open new path for the students to collaborate with global curriculum. The success of the new national education policy depends on how it is implemented.



**Merchants' Chamber of Commerce & Industry**

15B, Hemanta Basu Sarani, Kolkata – 700 001

Ph : 2262-5070 to 74 (5 lines)

E-mail : [mcciorg@mcciorg.com](mailto:mcciorg@mcciorg.com) | Website : [www.mcciorg.com](http://www.mcciorg.com)